

# Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. IV.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11TH, 1883.

No. 41.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

**BATTLEFORD, August 10th, 1883.**  
Haying is nearly completed.  
Weather warm and showery.  
Immigrants are arriving daily.  
Edmonton mail arrived this afternoon.  
Hanlan beat Ross by a quarter of a mile.  
Township surveys will be started this season.  
T. P. Wadsworth, inspector Indian farms, is in town.  
The government survey of Battleford town site is completed.  
Manitoba passed up on Tuesday at 2 p.m. with 125 tons of freight.  
The Coleridge mill on Turtle river is rapidly approaching completion.  
Mr. Anderson, Indian agent, Edmonton, arrived on Wednesday evening.  
Hayter Reed, assistant Indian commissioner, is in town ventilating Indian business.  
The line to Humboldt from Qu'Appelle will be finished next week. All the poles are not on the ground which delays builders.

## LOCAL.

T. ROBINSON left for Bow river on Thursday.  
W. S. ALLEY left for Battleford per skiff on Thursday.  
E. CAREY, of Norris & Carey, is still seriously indisposed.  
THE Northcote is expected up about Monday or Tuesday next.  
MR. AND MRS. M. McCauley left for Bow river on Friday morning.  
THE first train was expected to reach Calgary yesterday at latest.  
T. G. HUTCHINGS arrived from Swift Current on Saturday of last week.  
H. S. YOUNG, of the H.B.Co., arrived from Lac la Biche on Sunday evening.  
H. BLANC, of the St. Albert road, commenced cutting barley on Wednesday.  
S. CUNNINGHAM and J. Harnois arrived from Swift Current on Saturday of last week.  
CROPS are reported to be looking well at Victoria, Whitefish lake and Lac la Biche.  
W. ANDERSON, Indian agent, passed Victoria on Saturday last on the way to Pitt in a skiff.  
W. MURRAY and Norman McIvor left for Calgary, on their way to Scotland, on Friday evening.  
MESSRS. D. SPRAGUE and A. Macfee arrived from Winnipeg by way of Battleford on Thursday evening.  
DAN MACRAE has lumber on the ground on a lot on Fraser avenue for the erection of a new butcher shop.  
It is estimated that 4000 men are employed on the C.P.R. between the Gap and the summit, a distance of 75 miles.  
F. PAGERIE has rented the Mammoth hotel for three years, from Macdonald & McLeod. To be opened on the 1st of October.  
MAIL closed at 7 p.m. on Friday night of last week and started east on Saturday morning. It took east 668 ordinary through, 47 registered, and 90 way letters.

His lordship the bishop of Saskatchewan expects to be at Edmonton to hold a confirmation service about the first Sunday in September. Candidates for confirmation who have not already done so should confer with Rev. Dr. Newton as soon as possible.

PARTIES holding lots on the H.B.Co. town site now have the opportunity to make their second payments and sign the articles of agreement which will secure the lots to them. The agent, Mr. McNaughton, will only remain here a couple of weeks longer.

W. SANFORD ALLEY and T. Robertson arrived from Morley on Saturday last. Mr. Alley represents the wholesale firm of Sanford, Vall & Co., of Hamilton and Winnipeg. He came by way of Calgary, MacLeod and Morley, and claims to be the first commercial traveller visiting the two latter places, although the second at Edmonton. He will take in Battleford and Prince Albert on the return trip. He has made satisfactory sales at all the towns visited.

W. BIRD arrived from the Athabasca landing on Thursday with 27 carts belonging to Donald McLeod. He had taken out E. J. Lawrence, J. A. B. Milton, and H.B.Co. supplies for the Peace river district. He reports the road better than usual except the portion cut out lately on the east side of the Tow-ti-now si-pl. It is very bad and is likely to remain so as there is a great deal of soft ground on it. He came back by the old road on the west side of the creek and found it very good. The Athabasca was very low, and Messrs. Lawrence and Milton expected to have considerable difficulty in getting up Slave River.

HEAVY rains on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights. Crops generally, and especially roots, were much benefitted. Rough on haymakers, though.

DONALD McLEOD leaves for Calgary this morning accompanied by Rev. Pere Ledue and Rt. Rev. Dr. Tabaret. They expect to reach Calgary on Tuesday.

THE H.B.Co. mills have sold about 300,000 feet of lumber for home consumption besides shipping an equal quantity to Prince Albert. The supply of saw logs is at present exhausted.

REV. D. C. SANDERSON and Mr. Levy, jr., were nearly drowned in Long lake on Wednesday afternoon. They had gone shooting in a small canvas covered boat belonging to W. S. Robertson. The boat was only originally intended for the use of one man, but both men, their united weight not being very great, got into it. They were having very good sport, the only drawback being that Levy's gun kicked considerably. About two o'clock in the afternoon both men fired together at a flock of ducks, and in the resultant excitement the boat upset throwing both men into the water. The water was deep and filled with long grass or rushes in which it was impossible to swim with safety. Luckily both men could swim and they succeeded in reaching the boat, but it was so light that it afforded them very little support. They succeeded in removing their coats, and after a great many struggles, failures, and fresh attempts, they succeeded with the support of the boat in reaching the shore in an exhausted condition, after having been in the water about two hours. Both men lost their guns and coats and Mr. Levy his hat and shoes besides, but both were exceedingly thankful to have saved their lives as they were about giving up in despair several times.

ON Monday night the members and adherents of the Methodist church presented Mrs. R. Hardisty with a China tea service and twelve beautifully bound volumes of the British poets. The presentation was made by the pastor, Rev. D. C. Sanderson, who read the following address: "Edmonton, Alberta, N.W.T., Aug. 6th, 1883. To Mrs. R. Hardisty. Dear friend,—We learn with deep regret that you are about to leave Edmonton and to sever your connection with this place, and recognizing your many services in connection with the Sabbath school, the choir, and our church work generally, we cannot allow the opportunity to pass without expressing our appreciation. During your lengthened stay here you have endeared yourself to a large circle of friends, whose best wishes will follow you wherever in the path of Providence your footsteps tend. We wish you to accept the accompanying present in token of our appreciation—praying and humbly trusting that when the Master shall call us away we may meet in the 'land of pure delight,' where farewells will be but a memory of the past. Signed on behalf of the congregation, D. C. Sanderson; on behalf of the choir, W. Henderson." Mrs. Hardisty in a few words thanked the people for their kindness, and alluded to the regret experienced in severing the ties which bound her to Edmonton.

A. LAMOREUX and Mr. Bertrand arrived from Swift Current on Tuesday morning last. They left Swift Current on the morning of Monday, the 23rd of July, with a self-binder reaper, and in company with Mr. Bertrand's wife and child, Mr. Poisier, wife and two daughters, Mrs. St. Jean and Miss Glass. J. Lamoureux was to leave on the following Thursday with his whole freighting outfit, bringing machinery for a saw and grist mill, a steam thrasher, and a cable for the Ft. Saskatchewan ferry. Lamoureux and Bertrand and their party made good time until they arrived at the edge of the woods on Friday night of last week. On Saturday morning eight out of their ten horses were gone. They searched all Saturday for them without avail, not being able to follow their track for any distance. Their provisions were not plentiful enough to admit of their searching any longer, in case they should not find them at all, and so concluded to come in for fresh horses and more provisions in order to bring in the freight and people and continue the search. They left camp in the forenoon of Sunday last and reached Battle river, 65 miles distant, on Sunday night. They sent an Indian back from there to search for the horses while they came on. The Indian assured them that if the horses had only strayed away he would find them. They left Battle river Monday morning reached Edmonton Tuesday morning, and Ft. Saskatchewan early the same afternoon. They passed Edmonton on the way out with fresh horses on Wednesday afternoon.

CHIEF FACTOR and Mrs. Hardisty, T. Anderson, crown timber agent, and Miss McPherson left for Calgary on Friday afternoon. A large number of the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Hardisty assembled on the river bank at the Fort as they were leaving and gave them three hearty parting cheers.

THERE are heavier stocks of goods on hand in Edmonton now than ever before, including everything from agricultural machinery to cambric needles. Prices, especially of groceries, have fallen greatly, the following are the present cash prices: Bacon, 25c to 30c, sugar 20c to 25c, black tea 50c to 75c, myrtle navy tobacco 75c per lb, dried apples 25c, syrup \$10 a keg.

W. S. BACKUS arrived from Kain's survey party on Wednesday. The party was at work on the tenth base line, west of the fifth principal meridian, about ten miles southwest of Red Deer city, on the west side of Red Deer river. The intention was to carry the tenth base as far west as the nature of the country would admit. Since going out in the spring Kain's party has run the twelfth base from the 5th to the 4th principal meridian and the tenth from the 4th to the 5th. Magrath's party has completed the 13th and 11th between the same meridians, and is now west of the 5th principal going west. Ord and McArthur are outlining on the 12th and 11th bases. Other parties are at work on the bases further south. The plan of running the meridian lines from the base lines has been dropped, that work being left for the outliners. All the surveyors who wintered at Edmonton last season will probably return east this winter to make up their reports and maps of their two years' work. The 12th base intersects the 5th principal meridian near the head waters of Battle river, in a country having considerable timber. Going west it crosses several of the streams which make up the river, and is on its north side where it crosses the Bow river trail. It crosses the river to its south side at Donald Todd's place, and re-crosses to the north side about twelve miles south-east of Selva's settlement. It crosses again to the south side about thirty-eight miles west of the 4th principal meridian. The valley of the river at that point is very deep. The country from the crossing of the Bow river trail eastward is of mixed prairie and timber until a point within a few miles of the meridian line is reached, when the clear prairie commences. After completing the 12th base the party proceeded south on the 4th principal meridian to the 10th base, and taking that up ran westward. The country along the meridian is open prairie. The base line reaches Sound-ing lake about 24 miles west of the meridian. The lake is in the form of a semi-circle with the bow towards the north. The average width is one and a half to two miles and the distance across on the line six miles. The water is fit for drinking but is not really good. There is a little timber around the shores. The country is generally bare prairie all the way from the meridian until a point within eighteen miles of Red Deer river is reached. There the country commences to be covered with bluffs which continue for about the same distance on the west side. The line crosses the Red Deer in range 22, about ten or twelve miles below the mouth of Tail creek. The banks at the point where the line crosses are very high, and the party preferred to cross at the lower Tail creek ford rather than on the line. The crossing at the ford is very good, the steepest hill being on the north side. West of the crossing of the river the line crosses a very hilly country, having some timber and being very difficult to travel through, which extends nearly to the Bow river trail. The line crosses this trail about six miles south of the new city, and crosses the Red Deer for the second time a little further west. The soil all along this base is of first-class quality, superior to that along the 12th.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THANKS.—The undersigned desire to return their heartiest thanks to those who so kindly assisted them in their late heavy loss.  
GEO. and H. LONG.

H.B.CO. LOTS.—NOTICE.—The H.B.Co. land agent requests all who have any business to settle with the company to call at his office, in the H.B.Co. fort, as soon as possible. Office open all day and evenings.

MASONIC.—Saskatchewan Lodge No. 17, G. R. M., A. F. & A. M. — A general meeting of the above lodge will be held in the Masonic Hall, Edmonton, on Monday, 13th inst., at 7.30 p.m. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of the W.M. W. STIFF, Secretary.

MEN'S COARSE AND FINE BOOTS and Shoes at FRANK OLIVER'S

GRAIN CRADLES, Scythes and Snaiths, Pitch Forks, Potato Forks, etc. at FRANK OLIVER'S.

SOAP, CANDLES, MATCHES, Wooden Pails, Brooms, Clothes Lines, Clothes Pins, etc. at FRANK OLIVER'S.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS—Tea, black, green, and Japan; Coffee, Sugar, Tobacco, myrtle navy smoking, Prince of Wales and Napoleon chewing; Syrup in keg or can, Apples dried and evaporated; Plums, Prunes, Currants, Raisins, Mixed and Fancy Candies, Spices, California Canned Fruit, Figs, Dates, and Almonds. Smoked Bacon, Hams, Rice, Cornmeal, Oatmeal, Sage, etc.—at the lowest cash prices at FRANK OLIVER'S.

## NORRIS & CAREY.

Beg to inform their numerous customers and the public at large that they have just received a first-class assortment of

DRY GOODS, AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.

## LADIES' WEAR A SPECIALTY.

Ready-made dresses of latest style and finish, hats of all kinds, flowers, feathers, kid gloves, etc., etc.

Also a large assortment of

GROCERIES, STATIONERY, and BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which they are prepared to sell at low figures.

## FORTY CART LOADS

Of fancy groceries to arrive shortly.

The public will find it to their advantage to give us a call and inspect our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

NORRIS & CAREY,  
St. Albert Road.

## NOTICES.

FOUND.—On Sunday, the 29th July, near the Presbyterian church, a tweed overcoat. Owner can have the same by paying expenses, on application to Mr. Henderson, at J. A. McDougall & Co.'s store.

TO LET, on reasonable terms, at Ft. Saskatchewan, about 400 yards from police barracks, a four roomed house with frame kitchen attached. Would do either for a store or dwelling house, with convenient stable and outhouses. Apply to Robt. Belcher, Ft. Saskatchewan.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.—The Calgary ferry is situated about a mile below the mouth of Nose creek. Travellers should leave the trail before it descends into the valley of Nose creek and keep on the bench land close to the river until the ferry is reached. Rates moderate. Special terms made with large outfits.

ROYAL MAIL passenger, express and fast freight line, making fortnightly trips between Edmonton and the end of the track, via Peace hills, Battle river, Red Deer city and Calgary. For particulars as to passenger, express and freight rates apply to McPHERSON & COLEMAN, proprietors. Office in the Bulletin building, Edmonton.

EDMONTON AND CALGARY STAGE—making weekly trips between said points—leaves the Jasper house, Edmonton, at 9 and the steamboat dock at 9.30 o'clock every Monday morning, stopping at Peace hills, Battle river, Red Deer crossing and Willow creek, and arriving at Calgary on Friday. Returning, leaves Calgary Monday, stops at same places, and arrives at Edmonton on Friday. Fare each way \$25; 100 lbs baggage allowed. Express matter 10c per lb. Passengers arriving in Edmonton and wishing to go to St. Albert or Ft. Saskatchewan, will be forwarded to those places at a very moderate charge. First stage leaves Edmonton on Monday, Aug. 6th. Edmonton office in Jasper house; Calgary office in H.B.Co. store. D. McLEOD, proprietor.



**THE EDMONTON BULLETIN** is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—One Dollar per quarter (thirteen issues). Advertising Rates—Standing advertisements, fifty cents a line per quarter; transient advertisements, five cents a line each insertion; no advertisement inserted for less than One Dollar. **OLIVER & DUNLOP, Proprietors.**

EDMONTON BULLETIN, AUG. 11, 1888.

#### INCORPORATION.

The project of incorporation, or the formation of municipalities, does not seem to find favor in the eyes of the people of this district, either in town or country. Last winter a meeting on the subject was held, resolutions passed, and a committee appointed to consider the matter. There appeared to be every prospect that municipal government in some shape would be established shortly, either in the form of a town, township, or county council. At the present time, however, although nearly eight months have elapsed, incorporation of any description seems to be as far in the future as ever, or even further. The committee appointed at that time so far as known have never met, and interest in the matter seems to have slackened rather than increased. During the discussions that took place during the late election contest, it came to be pretty generally understood that the people of the Ft. Saskatchewan and St. Albert settlements, as well as those of the country adjacent to Edmonton, were not in favor of municipal organization. The people of the town itself, however, still seemed to entertain the idea, and at a meeting held a few weeks ago a committee was appointed to consider the question of the incorporation of Edmonton as a town or city. No objections were made to the proposition, everyone seemed to favor it and be willing that it should be accomplished, but no one has taken sufficient interest in it to bring its accomplishment about. A meeting was announced by the committee for Monday evening last, for the presentation of their report on the proposed limits of the town and the provisions of a proposed charter. The meeting was a complete fizzle. Only three members of the committee were present, the proposed charter was not on hand, and had it been the audience was not large enough to constitute a quorum of the population of the town, so that any resolutions they might have passed would have been of non effect. Consequently no business was transacted. From the total lack of interest that was thus displayed it must be taken for granted that town or city incorporation at the present time is neither desired by the people nor is it desirable. For once it became an accomplished fact if those concerned took no greater interest than they have displayed in the present instance the municipal government would become an engine for evil in the hands of designing men instead of an instrument for good in the hands of the fittest men the people could choose, as it is originally designed to be. Incorporation is not desirable unless an actual necessity for it exists and those most interested see and feel the necessity.

The bad example of some of the boom towns in Manitoba may have had some effect in deterring people here from taking to the incorporation scheme as kindly as they would have done at first, and certainly in taking such an important step it is well to look at the matter from all sides—to consider the evils that may arise as well as the benefits that must result from carrying the project into operation. Brandon, for instance, started out a year or two ago with a grand rush and brilliant prospects. Property was held at boom prices and although the population was not large the amount of taxable property was, and on this large amount of taxable property and the high price of it, instead of on the amount of population, the city government and expenditure was based. Money was borrowed to make extensive public improvements, the theory being that the people who came in afterwards would be compelled to pay a share of the debt thus contracted, lightening the burdens of those who first contracted it. The money was borrowed, the improvements made, and the debt saddled in due course, but the people who were to assist in paying failed to connect. The assessable

value of property generally, and especially that of unoccupied property, has fallen greatly, and the actual residents of the town find that they have contracted a load of debt as heavy as they can stagger under and that other people, instead of willingly coming forward to help them to carry their load, for the sake of sharing in their prosperity and the improvements for the sake of which the debt was contracted, are deterred from coming by that very debt, and prefer to cast their lot in new incorporated towns where they either will have no taxes to pay or will have a voice in the expenditure of those that they do pay, and not be saddled in a time of stringency with debts contracted by other parties in a time of plenty. The easy terms upon which municipalities can borrow money is a standing inducement for them to go in debt, while the usual mismanagement of funds, the necessities which constantly arise, and the natural dislike to pay taxes felt by any community, has a tendency to keep them in that condition and sinking deeper all the time. Of all municipalities, young and ambitious cities are most liable to fall into this course with injurious if not fatal results in a majority of cases.

But it does not follow that if Edmonton were incorporated now that such a course would be pursued. Indeed it is not likely that it would be. There being no boom on and every one being in his sober senses the chances are that the city business would be run economically with a due regard to necessary improvements. There is no temptation at the present time to form an expensive city government. Indeed such a thing would naturally be impossible. An economical course is the only one that it would be possible to pursue, and having learned economy by practice in its young days our city when it had increased in size as we all confidently expect it to, and taken its place alongside St. Paul and Winnipeg in the matter of size and business, it would not be overloaded with debt as these two cities are, paying half of their whole revenue as interest on debts contracted for improvements most of which have become useless or worse already.

At the same time there are matters of public utility and necessity which could be attended to by a municipal government and which cannot be attended to in any other way, which if they were attended to at once a trifling expense would be incurred by which heavy future expenditures would be saved. This is especially the case in the matter of laying out the streets. It is an acknowledged fact that if the town ever comes to be of any account a great deal of straightening and opening of streets must be done. The town is not laid out on any general plan whatever, and where each property holder lays his land out to suit himself there is certain to be crooked and blind streets where there was no necessity and which in many cases will impede business. Now, before much of the land is built upon, and while it is held at a comparatively low value, is the time when this work can be done to the best advantage. For the same reason, now is the most appropriate time to secure sites for public buildings and grounds of various kinds. For not only can they be secured at low prices but also in choice business localities or in beautiful situations, in which latter the Edmonton town site more particularly abounds. At the present time such lands would gladly be donated by the owners were there any corporate body in whose hands they could be placed with a certainty that they would be used for the purposes for which they were given. But if incorporation is put off for a number of years until the town grows and property becomes more valuable than it is at present, the same rights, privileges and necessary alterations which now could be settled by simple agreement, will cost the town when it is incorporated many thousands of dollars.

Although Edmonton does not stand in as much need of having graded streets, sidewalks, sewers, and waterworks, as many other towns, owing to the advantages of its situation, a little, especially of the two former, would greatly improve it both in appearance and reality, and the money necessary for the accomplishment of the work would be well spent, and not of such an amount as would be burdensome to the ratepayers. Few peo-

ple would have any objection to paying taxes as long as they received value for their money, and whether incorporation would be beneficial to the place or not would depend almost entirely on this very simple matter.

The principal objection that could reasonably be urged against town incorporation would be the smallness of the population in comparison to that of towns in other countries and consequently that the necessary expenses of the government of the place would be out of proportion to the total amount of revenue. Another is that the more important expenditure and necessary improvements in which the town is interested—that is the approaches to it—are outside its limits and would be beyond its jurisdiction. Even should the council be empowered to spend money on such things outside the limits, which is by no means likely, it would not be just that they should, for people living outside the town who do business here are just as much interested in having the approaches improved as the town people.

Perhaps a better plan would be to secure the organization of a municipality which should include the four townships cornering on Edmonton. The interests of the people within these limits are identical. The town depends on the country, and the country for at least this distance on each side depends on the increase in the size of the town and its property for the expected increase in the value of the land. By a union of these four thickly settled townships a sufficient population and value of property could be secured to carry on a municipal government in the shape of a township council, this council would have the necessary jurisdiction in regard to the straightening and repairing of roads, bridges, etc., and would answer every necessary purpose that a city government would, besides being infinitely less expensive and less liable to become extravagant.

Whatever form municipal government comes in it is becoming a necessity, and the only real question to be argued as far as Edmonton and vicinity are concerned is what form it shall take. Were the population large enough no doubt the city form would be the best, but under the present circumstances a simpler and cheaper form and one taking in a greater population and wider extent of country would in all probability work more satisfactorily. This would be no bar to the organization of a city as soon as the population was large enough to warrant such a course, and when that time came a staff of tried and trained officials would be ready to take hold of the government and run it according to common sense and not in the wild cat manner which has led hundreds of new cities throughout Canada and the States to—and even over—the verge of financial ruin.

**LIEUT.-GOVERNOR DEWDNEY** has been making a royal, or rather a vice-royal, progress throughout the south-western portion of the North-West. Fierce opposition and complaints both loud and deep which existed before his coming, were dissolved by his august presence, his genial smile and kindly words. From being the most unpopular ruler in the world, excepting perhaps the czar of Russia, he has, if the reports are to be relied on, become the most popular—and not without good reason. For if rivers of milk and honey do not spring from his footsteps liquor permits, which are vastly more appreciated, are dealt out lavishly by his hand. Why should not that ruler be popular who opens up the fountain of life and happiness so long closed by tyrannical rule, and confers the boon of unlimited whiskey upon a thirsty, an appreciative, and a grateful people? He who would not seize such a golden opportunity of securing the bubble reputation by so much easier means than at the cannon's mouth would be deficient in that breadth and grasp of idea with which both enemies and friends accord credit his excellency. His achievements as Indian commissioner add lustre to his already burnished—formerly tarnished—fame. Big Bear, melted from his warlike mood by his presence, has gone north to Battleford, Pia-pot's influence over his men has been broken, new treaties have been signed by the Blackfeet, Bloods, Piegrans, Surcees and Stonys, the Indians are well satisfied with their treatment, and everything is lovely. All was chaos before, but the glamour of Mr.

Dewdney's presence dissipated the gloom and evolved order, peace and contentment. So say Mr. Dewdney's supporters, defenders, or more properly apologists: and they further say that because the Blackfeet are contented and satisfied with his policy of course all the other Indians must be likewise, or if they are not the fault is with them, not with the commissioner. That the Blackfeet are fairly well contented is generally admitted, and they have the very best of reasons for being so. They receive regular and sufficient rations from one year's end to the other, and as long as the supply keeps up they would be a hard people to please if they were not satisfied. It was not, however, until they were on the point of going on the war path that they secured this concession. If a similar concession were granted the other tribes no doubt a similar satisfaction would result. The new treaties that were made were merely confirming bargains made years ago, by which the Bloods, Piegrans and Surcees, whose reserves lay along the Bow river, exchanged them for more valuable tracts nearer the mountains. It does not take much of a diplomat to induce even an Indian to accept a more valuable piece of land in exchange for one that is less valuable, and if Mr. Dewdney's fame as a treaty maker is to rest on this accomplishment it will rest on very slight grounds. Big Bear has gone north, and would have done so years ago had a satisfactory treaty been offered him and satisfactory assurances given that it would be carried out. Whether he will stay north in quiet or not depends entirely on the manner in which the promises made are fulfilled. The going north is nothing, the keeping north is the troublesome part. Pia-pot gave up his flag and medal to the police and declared himself a non-treaty Indian. He is said to be a crank, having become so, no doubt, in trying to remember the nature of the various promises that have been made to him on behalf of the government. If the commissioner has at last succeeded in coming to a satisfactory understanding with the Indians of the south he certainly deserves credit, but it is also in order to ask why was not that arrangement made long ago, and extended over the whole country, or why did the dissatisfaction in the first place exist. The Indians of this district are certainly not satisfied and have no reason to be. If Mr. Dewdney has been so successful in smoothing over all difficulties elsewhere let him come here also and pour a little oil on the troubled waters. But if he does come and indulges in the usual array of fine promises let him not as formerly allow those promises to fall without fulfillment. If he has seen fit to change his method of dealing with the Indians no one will be backward in acknowledging the fact and giving him due credit. It is hardly necessary to remark that any change must be for the better.

A cold wave is reported to have passed over a great part of the Canadian North-West and the north-western states on the 8th of July, and fears were entertained for the safety of the crops. The thermometer stood at 43 in Winnipeg, 48 in Escanaba, and 51 at North Platte, Nebraska. None of these temperatures approach the freezing point, but being taken in towns, where the temperature is much higher than in the country parts, it looks as though the freezing point must have been reached over a great extent of country. Summer frosts are held up by enemies of Edmonton as an institution peculiar to this place, but when it is remembered that on the date mentioned, when frost was so general, there was none at Edmonton, the bottom is knocked out of that argument. There are occasional frosts at Edmonton, but not one whit worse or more of them than elsewhere throughout the north-western part of the great prairie region.

Irish paupers are being deported to United States ports by the British government, and if after the arrival of any of these at New York they are obliged to receive charitable assistance the U.S. government will send them back to Ireland. It is not such a bad thing to be an Irish pauper after all. Taking free trips across the ocean at the expense of two governments is better than being rack-rented in Ireland or compelled to work in America. No Irish need apply is beginning to be the cry in New York.

E. A. C. Pew, of the Souris and Rocky Mountain railway has succeeded in raising £175,000 of capital in England with which to complete the first fifty miles of that road. Capital is also guaranteed to build the road to Peace river. Good news, if true.



## THE NORTHCOTE.

The long expected boat arrived on Sunday afternoon last about five o'clock, bringing 40 tons of freight and the following passengers: Mr. and Mrs. Jas. McDougall, Miss Clarke, of Carleton, and Miss McPherson. The freight which was brought was principally for the H.B.Co. and the Indian department. There was a small quantity for L. Chastellaine, E. J. Lawrence, Peace river, and a piano for H. Long.

About 77 tons of freight was left at Pitt, of which 60 tons was for the H.B.Co., and for other parties as follows: J. A. McDougall & Co.—36 stoves, 7 crates boilers, and 11 bundles pots. G. and H. Long—27 packages fanning mill sections. T. Dunlop—2 pairs bobsleighs and 2 set iron harrows. Indian agent—2 seeders and a number of plows. L. Chastellaine—3 bales dry goods, 1 case sundries, 2 caddies tobacco, 2 cases soap, 1 box raisins, 3 barrels biscuit, 1 box ginger snaps, 3 kegs syrup, 1 sack salt, 1 barrel crockery, 1 fanning mill, 2 cans coal oil, 8 boxes sugar, 9 half chests tea, 3 cases sundries, 1 box candles, 1 sack dried apples. F. W. Bredin—1 mower.

The boats officers are: J. Webber, captain; W. M. Anderson, clerk; S. Emerson, 1st engineer; — Middleton, 2nd engineer; M. McKenzie, mate; R. Smith, carpenter; J. Ross, watchman.

Under the new dispensation the Northcote was supposed to connect at Prince Albert with the Marquis, while the Manitoba connected with the Northwest, but the present cargo was brought through direct from Grand Rapids and the connection with the Marquis was to commence next trip. After having suffered a delay of some twelve days at Ft. Pitt, she left that point on Monday, July 30, occupying a fraction less than seven days making the distance. When they left Pitt the water was very low and it was altogether doubtful whether the boat would get up or not, which was the reason of such a small cargo being taken. On the trip up the water rose a little each day, and at the time of the arrival of the boat at Edmonton it was at a very fair stage. She drew two feet ten inches of water with even the small cargo she had on board, and with a load of 150 tons would draw three and a half feet.

She unloaded on Sunday evening, loaded about 100 bales of fur for the H.B.Co. and 600 feet of lumber for use on board, and started down stream at 9 a.m. on Monday. She would proceed to Pitt, take on the cargo discharged there, and make another effort to reach Edmonton. In coming up she struck a rock in a rapid near Ft. Pitt. The deck hands were mostly employed at some work in the hold, and hearing the shock and fearing the consequences they started for the deck at a rate more rapid than dignified. One man managed to strike his head against a beam, making a terrible gash. As she backed off the rock the boat seemed to settle in the water, and all hands thought she was sinking. The captain howled for blankets with which to stop the leak, and there was a fearful stramash for a few minutes. The boat did not go down, however, and on investigation it was found that she was not seriously damaged, one of the planks being merely bulged in a little.

## COMPLIMENTARY ADDRESS.

A meeting of a few of the many friends of chief factor Hardisty was held in the school house, Edmonton, on Thursday afternoon last, for the purpose of expressing in as fitting terms as might be the kindly feeling of a very large majority of the people of the district towards that gentleman on the occasion of his departure for Bow river. Although the present is the most busy season of the year, and the notice given was very short, the school house was well filled.

D. Ross was appointed chairman and A. Taylor secretary. The chairman having stated the object of the meeting, a resolution embodying the following address was submitted for consideration:

"To RICHARD HARDISTY, Esq.,  
Chief factor in the H.B.Co.'s service.  
Sir,—We, the inhabitants of the Edmonton district, having learned that you are about taking your departure from among us, cannot allow you to do so without expressing our deep regret that a connection which has existed for so many years is about to be severed.

Your duties as chief factor of the H.B.Co. have brought you either socially or commercially into communication with all of us, and in the discharge of those duties, whilst carefully guarding the interests of your company, you have always manifested the warmest regard for the welfare of the settlers and the prosperity of the settlement.

During your long stay here you have seen Edmonton grow from a trading post to the proud position it now holds—it being the objective point of several lines of railway—yet during these great and varied changes the name of Hardisty and Edmonton have been almost synonymous.

We trust that prosperity will attend you in your new field of labor.

Mrs. Hardisty and yourself carry with you our best wishes and warmest feelings, and

though we are losing you as residents we are confident you will always be our advocates and friends."

F. Oliver, seconded by M. McLeod, moved the adoption of the resolution as expressing the feelings of those present and of the community at large.

The resolution was adopted, and the chairman and secretary were appointed to sign it on behalf of the meeting.

As it was the feeling of the meeting that a testimonial of some sort should be added to the address, a committee consisting of G. A. Simpson, Dr. H. C. Wilson, Capt. Gagnon, F. Oliver, J. Reid, J. B. Beaupre, Rev. Pere Ledue, D. Maloney, D. McLeod, W. Waelle, M. McCauley and D. Ross were appointed a committee to attend to the matter. It was decided that subscriptions should be limited to one dollar each, and the sum of \$32 was subscribed and paid in at once. Further subscriptions will be received by the committee who will decide on the disposition to be made of the funds so secured. The meeting then adjourned.

The committee proceeded to Mr. Hardisty's residence when the chairman presented him with the address on behalf of the meeting, to which he made the following reply in writing:

To the inhabitants of Edmonton district.  
I am sure it is very pleasing to Mrs. Hardisty and myself to find that, on the eve of our departure from Edmonton, we leave so many kind friends behind us, but as we feel that our interests centre in Edmonton we both hope if spared to be amongst you all again, and that our separation will only be for a short time.

And as in all probability I may not come back to you in the capacity of chief factor of the H.B.Co. it will always be a pleasure to me to take a deep interest and warm regard for the welfare of the settlers and the prosperity of the settlement.

I would beg from you for my successor the same kind consideration you have always had for myself, as I am sure he will on his part do what he can to continue the good feeling which has subsisted between us.

With regard to the testimonial you mention, I can assure you that though what I most value is the kindness which has prompted this address, whatever it may be that I may be asked to accept shall be kept by me as one of my most valuable possessions, and handed down to those who live after me.

## CALGARY.

The Royal Mail coach got back from the end of the track at noon on Tuesday, having taken two weeks on the round trip. On the out trip it reached Calgary on Sunday without mishap, and reached the end of the track on Monday afternoon about two o'clock, distant from Calgary thirty or thirty-five miles. The works had reached a point at which it was necessary to lay down another siding. While the party were still waiting a train load of material arrived, and inside half an hour a siding was laid down, a telegraph office established and messages sent. The passengers got aboard a flat car at six o'clock and started for the next siding, ten miles distant. There they would get into the caboose of a construction train and proceed to Medicine Hat, where they would take the regular train to Winnipeg. Coleman says that he camped for the night at the end of the track, and in the morning when he started out it was a mile or two ahead of him. Everything connected with the tracklaying is done as if by clock work, hardly a word being spoken and the men working very hard. Pile driving was being commenced on a culvert about fifty yards in length as he was passing east on Monday and on Tuesday as he was driving back everything was ready for the tracklayers. Dozens of teams were passed on the road from the end of the track to the Gap with supplies. The road was very dusty. The grading was almost finished as far as the crossing of the Bow river, and the pile driver was about commencing work on the bridge there. Calgary was a regular city of tents, with a large population, constantly increasing. It contained about twelve stores, forty saloons, three billiard halls, and two livery stables. There was no whiskey. The police force numbered about 150 and were at loggerheads with the citizens on account of their strict enforcement of the laws against whiskey and gambling. Flour sold in the stores at from 36 to 38 per sack; bacon, smoked, 18c, spiced 21c, sugar 20c, tea 50c, syrup 37 a keg, and coal oil 37 per can of five gallons. Contractors were allowed provisions by the C.P.R. company at special rates, and through them flour could be procured for 34 per hundred and other things in proportion. Graders who had finished their work were lying there in great numbers waiting for the 15th, when they would receive passes to their homes. They were offering horses and mules for sale cheap. First-class teams could be purchased for from \$250 to \$300 and mules at considerably less. A sodawater fountain and a newspaper were about to be commenced, the latter to make its first appearance this week. There were four bakeries at which bread sold at from 15c to 20c a loaf. J. Norris purchased several yoke of cattle while at Calgary on his way to Winnipeg which had been employ-

ed on grading. The Bow river was just fordable and no more. One day last week a grader attempted to ford it with two teams, but the wagons were rolled over and it was with the greatest difficulty the horses were saved. The C.P.R. crosses the Bow about four miles below I. G. Baker & Co.'s store and re-crosses it at Shaganappi point, a mile or two above. No grading is done through the town on the west side of the Elbow. Capt. Stewart, of the Stewart ranche, has tendered for the contract of carrying a weekly mail from Calgary to Edmonton, and the question as to who shall carry it was not yet decided. It was expected that the track would reach the Bow river about the 7th or 8th, and that it would be open for traffic by the 15th through to Winnipeg. W. J. Walker was at Calgary, on his way to Edmonton, accompanied by his father. He expected to start on Thursday of last week. The greater part of his shipment of machinery and implements had not arrived at Calgary, but were on the way. Stage left Calgary on Thursday at noon, taking ten passengers for the forks of the Little Red Deer, about fifteen miles above Red Deer city. Patches of plowing are to be seen all along the trail as far as the One Pine, but none of the claims are occupied as yet. Half a day was spent at Red Deer city, and McPherson and Blecker were met there on the way to Calgary. The river was quite fordable. Mr. Collins is putting up a very good hotel there which will be a great convenience to travellers. A hail storm occurred a little north of Blind Man's river on Sunday but it was not very severe. The one in the same locality the week before, however, flattened the vegetation to the ground. Donald McLeod's stage was met on Monday on its way out.

## PROFESSIONAL.

**D. R. MUNRO**, Physician and Surgeon. Office first door west of Bulletin building, Main street, Edmonton.

**D. R. H. C. WILSON**, Physician & Surgeon. Office first building west of school house, block 6, H.B.Co. reserve, Edmonton.

**JOSEPH V. KILDAHL**, Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature in Ireland. Temporary office—Ross' hotel, Edmonton.

**GEORGE A. WATSON**, Barrister, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc. Law office first door east of Jasper house, Edmonton.

**JOHN B. McKILLIGAN**, Land Broker, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Commissioner in B.R., etc. Office, 366 Main street, Winnipeg.

**BLECKER & HAMBLY**, Barristers, Notaries Public, Commissioners for taking Affidavits in Manitoba and Ontario. Office in Villiers & Pearson's old store, Main street, Edmonton.

**STUART D. MULKINS**, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Coal Claims and Timber Limits located, and general information afforded on application. Thirteen years experience in Manitoba and the North-West. Office first door east of Jasper House, Main street, Edmonton, N.W.T.

**W. M. STIFF**, Real Estate Agent, Accountant and Conveyancer. Property bought and sold on commission, accounts collected, estates managed for non-residents, information furnished to intending settlers. All correspondence promptly attended to. Office in Masonic Hall building, Main st., Edmonton.

**J. K. OSWALD**, late of Oswald Brothers, Montreal, Real Estate and Land Agent, and General Commission Broker, Calgary, N.W.T. All orders for purchase and sale of real estate, farms, ranches, ranche supplies, agricultural implements, horses, cattle, and other general business promptly attended to. References:—Major general Strange, Military colonization company's ranche, near Calgary; C. Sharples, Esq., Calgary; W. B. Scarth, Esq., Toronto; Hon. A. P. Caron, minister of militia, Ottawa; Lieut.-col. Irvine, chief commissioner N.W.M.P., Regina; C. Sweeney, bank of Montreal, Winnipeg; W. R. Oswald, Esq., Montreal; C. J. Wyde, Esq., Halifax, N.S.

## HOTELS.

**JASPER HOUSE**, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

**RESTAURANT**.—F. Pagerie has opened a restaurant in Jas. McDonald's building, opposite Frank Oliver's store, and solicits a share of the patronage of his friends and the public generally. Meals at all hours—50c each, 10 for \$4.50, and 21 for \$9. Pies, cakes and bread always on hand and for sale.

**EDMONTON HOTEL**, the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room. Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.

## BUSINESS.

**J. H. BURTON**, Carpenter and Contractor. Estimates given. Doors, sash, etc., etc., made to order.

**JAMES O'BRIEN & CO.**, wholesale clothiers, College buildings, Montreal, and Princess street, Winnipeg.

**ROSS BROS.**, Tinsmiths, manufacturers of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper wares. Shop on Jasper Avenue, in rear of Methodist Church, Edmonton.

**SANDERSON & LOOBY**, General Blacksmiths. Horseshoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

**ROBT. D. RICHARDSON**, wholesale and retail Bookseller, Stationer, Blank Book Manufacturer and Fine Job Printer. The corner next the post office, Winnipeg.

**ST. JEAN BROS.**, Cabinet Makers, and dealers in all kinds of household furniture. With new and improved machinery, are prepared to execute orders on short notice. Steam factory, Main st., Edmonton.

**BANNATYNE & CO.**, successors to A. G. B. Bannatyne, Wholesale Grocers, and dealers in provisions, wines and liquors. Special attention given to packing goods for the North-West. 383 Main street, Winnipeg. A. R. J. Bannatyne, Andrew Strang.

**JAMES McDONALD**, Builder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and despatch. Office and shop, Main st., Edmonton.

**CLARKSON & TOLHURST**, Merchant Tailors and Gentlemen's Outfitters. A choice assortment of Scotch and English Tweeds always on hand. All orders by mail, accompanied by remittance, will receive prompt attention. No. 253 Main street, Winnipeg.

**STALKER & HUTCHINGS**, wholesale and retail dealers in and manufacturers of Horse Clothing, Harness and Saddlery. Special attention paid to orders from the North-West. Wholesale—419 Main street, Winnipeg. Retail—307 Main street, Winnipeg, and opposite post office, Portage la Prairie.

## CHURCHES.

**ST. JOACHIM'S, R. C. CHURCH**, Edmonton.—Mass at 10 a.m. every Sunday. Sermon in English and Cree. Afternoon services at 3 o'clock. C. SCOLLEN, O.M.I.

**METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA**.—M. D. C. Sanderson, Pastor. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath School, 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and lecture, Wednesday evening at 7 p.m.

**CHURCH OF ENGLAND**—All Saints.—Incumbent, Rev. Canon Newton, Ph. Doc. Services on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. Indian service at the close of the afternoon service. Residence at the Hermitage. Members of the church coming to Edmonton are invited to call on the clergyman.

**EDMONTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH**.—Pastor—the Rev. Andrew B. Baird, M.A., B.D. Sabbath services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school at 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and meeting for the practice of sacred music on Friday evening at 7.30. The usual Sabbath morning service will be interrupted by Mr. Baird's monthly visit to Fort Saskatchewan, on August 19th.

## McNICHOL & CHAMBERLAYNE,

GENERAL MERCHANTS, FORT SASKATCHEWAN.

Will keep constantly on hand a first-class assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware, especially selected for the trade there which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash.

Remember the place—Haly's old store, east of the fort.

## REAL ESTATE OFFICE

STUART D. MULKINS,

Sole agent in Edmonton for the sale of lots on the

ROBERTSON & MCGINN PROPERTY, Lot No. 12, Edmonton;

MACDONALD & McLEOD PROPERTY, Lot No. 14, Edmonton;

MACDONALD & LAMOREAUX PROPERTY, City of Saskatchewan.

Plans may be seen at my office.

Terms easy.

Office Lot 37, Block 2, Robertson & McGinn estate.



## CANADA WEST.

The duke of Marlborough is dead.  
The Parnell fund amounts to £85,000.  
Timber berths on Bow river have been let by bonus.  
Irish bishops condemn the system of assisted emigration.  
Moosejaw, according to a late census, has one thousand inhabitants.  
R. T. Rockly, of Headingly, was killed by sunstroke on the 27th of June.  
The Winnipeg Times calls the North-West council Dewdney's lime kiln club.  
Flour in Winnipeg has been reduced in price from fifteen to twenty per cent.  
M. H. Richey, of Halifax, has been appointed lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia.  
An Indian chief of Colville, Washington territory, rejoices in the name of Thomaskat.  
L. Pendergast took cramps while bathing in the Red river on July 4th and was drowned.  
T. W. Jackson has been nominated for the North-West council for the Qu'Appelle district.  
Vessels with yellow fever on board are quarantined at Pensacola, Galveston and New Orleans.  
Yellow fever is breaking out in the States bordering on the gulf of Mexico, and great alarm is felt.  
Large quantities of lumber are being shipped from western Ontario ports to Winnipeg, via Thunder bay.  
Tremendous forest fires have been raging in Oregon. Losses up to July 9th were estimated at \$200,000.  
The Winnipeg small-pox enquiry has been adjourned sine die, and the small-pox still flourishes in Winnipeg.  
Alexander & Bryce, of Winnipeg, have settled with their creditors at 90 cents on the dollar, payable in instalments.  
Lord Coleridge, lord chief justice of England, is to visit Calgary on the 15th, in company with Sir John A. Macdonald.  
Rumored that Sir A. T. Galt is to succeed Mr. Dewdney as lieutenant-governor of the North-West. Change is lightsome.  
Sentries have been posted all along the Manitoba boundary to prevent the introduction of small pox into the province.  
Lord Dunmore has purchased \$150,000 worth of land from the Canada North-West land company at \$7 to \$10 per acre.  
The H.B.Co. are about to erect a large and handsome warehouse on York street, Winnipeg, in rear of their present building.  
In the free for all three mile race at Lowell, Massachusetts, on July 4th, Hanlan won easily. Hosmer second. Harman third.  
A cyclone with hail stones as large as billiard balls visited Rapid city on June 17th. The wind carried a lumber wagon 150 yards.  
A second Suez canal is to be constructed alongside the present one by Great Britain. An agreement with De Lesseps has been made.  
Rev. Father Nelligan, of county Kerry, Ireland, is on his way to the North-West, to report on the country as a field for Irish immigration.  
The remains of an Indian who had been shot through the head was found recently on Pheasant creek, twenty miles below Fort Qu'Appelle.  
Timber berths in Moose mountain have recently been sold by government, the highest bonus paid per square mile being \$124.60 and the lowest \$64.20.  
In a regatta at lake Calumet, near Chicago, on June 17th, Hanlan won over all competitors. Hosmer led him for the first mile but was left on the home stretch.  
James Carey, the informer, has left Dublin without either reward or written pardon. His neck, however, is still in joint, which is as much as he could reasonably expect.  
General Hicks, at the head of the Egyptian troops, has defeated the troops of the false prophet of the Soudon in southern Egypt, in a pitched battle, with a loss of only two killed.  
Louis Riel has arrived in Manitoba from Montana. He is residing with his mother in St. Vital parish. He has a head of curly red hair, a large red beard, and is somewhat corpulent.  
Mrs. Bidwell, of Otsego lake, Michigan, shot Alexander Perry dead with a Winchester rifle on July 6th, as he was coming towards her house while she was alone, after having forbidden him.  
J. R. Cameron, once of the Manitoba Free Press and lately of the Hamilton Spectator, is now managing editor of the Minneapolis Tribune. All old time Winnipeggers remember Jack Cameron—some of them with regret.  
The British house of commons has voted to prohibit the importation of live stock from countries in which the foot and mouth disease is likely to prevail. British North America and Scandinavia are not to be under this prohibition as the disease is unknown in these countries.

At the launch of a ship called the Daphne in Glasgow, on July 3rd, when the vessel struck the water she capsized and sunk, drowning about 150 of the holiday party on board. Fifty-five bodies had been recovered at last accounts.

In an attack on the city of Tonquin, in the kingdom of Annam, south of and under the protection of China, the French troops were defeated and their commander killed. The French are sending out more troops to enforce the idea that the Chinese must go.

Severe hail and thunder storms occurred in many parts of Ontario on the night of July 3rd and on July 4th. Several persons were killed by lightning and many buildings were blown down. At the town of Paisley, county of Bruce, hail stones fell measuring four inches in circumference.

Action has been entered by a New York merchant to have the great Brooklyn bridge lately erected at a cost of \$15,000,000, removed as an obstruction to navigation. Although the bridge is 135 feet above the water, some of the larger sailing vessels are obliged to strike their topmasts in order to pass under.

Cholera is raging in the neighborhood of the Suez canal. In Damietta, on the Mediterranean, an average of one hundred deaths a day occurred between July 4th and 9th, and other towns were suffering in proportion. A general outbreak is feared throughout Europe, and precautions are being taken against it.

General Crook's expedition against the Apaches into Mexico resulted successfully, and he returned with 300 prisoners. These are to be handed over to the war department to be fed and attended to on their reservation. The Chicago Times remarks that the Apaches having unloaded their squaws and papooses on to Crook are now prepared to do some real fighting.

The miners at Ely, Vermont, had not been paid for several months, and were in want of provisions with which to support their families. They struck, and threatened to blow up the town if they were not paid. Four companies of state troops were called out. An arrangement was effected whereby the immediate wants of the men were supplied and their pay secured to them. The troops then left for home.

The annual report of the officers of the H.B.Co. for the outfit of '81 has been made. They report that in January beaver declined 10 per cent. and muskrat 15 per cent., while in March marten declined 17½ per cent., mink 5 per cent., otter 12½ per cent., and fisher 5 per cent. Mink and marten have reached the lowest prices of the last thirty or forty years. The total fur trade profits on that outfit amounted to £70,829. The net profits of the company for the year ending 30th May 1883, amount to £59,034. A dividend of twelve shillings per share will be declared. The amount received in land sales for the year was £163,000, £100,000 of which is to be applied to reducing the capital stock of the company from £15 to £14 per share. After this payment is made the land account will show a balance of £19,000 to be carried forward. One Winnipeg town lot, and 217 in minor towns were sold since last report realizing £6,272, while 6,080 acres of farming land was sold in Manitoba and the North-West during the same time for \$49,000, an average price of \$8 per acre. The outstanding instalments due the company on land sales amount to £774,130.

## METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, August 10th, 1883. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max.	Min.
Saturday,	82	49
Sunday,	78	53
Monday,	82	51
Tuesday,	76	51
Wednesday,	65	54
Thursday,	68	49
Friday,	71	40
Barometer falling, 27.958.		
Rainfall 1½ inches.		

## THE COCHRANE RANCHE COMPANY (Limited),

BOW RIVER, N.W.T.,

Breeders of Short Horn, Hereford and Polled Aberdeen cattle, and of Clydesdale and Thoroughbred horses.

Cattle branded "C" on left hip, and under bit out of left ear.

Horses branded "C" on left shoulder.

F. WHITE,  
Manager.

Address Calgary, N.W.T.

## BOOTS AND SHOES

MADE TO ORDER BY LUKE KELLY,

MAIN STREET, EDMONTON.

Having secured the services of a first-class workman, I am prepared to fill orders for all kinds of fine and coarse work.  
A perfect fit guaranteed.  
Repairing promptly executed.

LUKE KELLY.

H. W. MCKENNEY,

(for A. L. Ashdown)

GENERAL MERCHANT.

A complete assortment of goods; must be sold at once.

Edmonton, July 14th, 1883.

JOHN SINCLAIR & CO.

The undersigned beg to announce to the public of Edmonton and vicinity that they are about to open up a business as

GENERAL MERCHANTS

In the above name, at the store in the

MASONIC HALL BUILDING.

By keeping always on hand a good stock of first-class articles at the lowest possible figures, and by strict attention to the wants of our customers we hope to obtain a fair share of public patronage.

Our stock of goods is now open and ready for inspection, and we trust all our friends will favor us with a call.

JOHN SINCLAIR,  
CHAS. SUTTER,  
COLIN FRASER.

Edmonton, 9th July, 1883.

STOCK NOW COMPLETE.

DRY GOODS—Full lines in cottons, calicoes, dress goods, cloths, tweeds, flannels, blankets, carpets, linens, silks, muslins, crapes, corsets, parasols, oil-cloths, quilts, shawls, laces, edgings, trimmings, collars, cuffs, knitted woollens, hosiery, gloves, braces, silk ties, handkerchiefs, boot laces, small wares, buttons, tapes, spools, etc., etc., etc.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Full stock women's, misses', children's, boys' and men's.

HATS AND CAPS—In men's and boys'; all styles and prices.

READY-MADE CLOTHING—All to hand; latest patterns and styles in men's, youth's and boys.

HARDWARE—Good stock.

TINWARE—Grand display.

GROCERIES—Staple and fancy; large stock

CROCKERY—Immense stock and fine assortment.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS—Complete.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.—This department is now in full operation, with lots of work ahead. Parties ordering had better do so ahead to save disappointment.

STOVES not yet to hand, but will be got here whether boat comes or not.

REMEMBER that we have an immense stock in all lines, all fresh and stylish goods, and marked at prices to suit the times.

JNO. A. McDUGALL & CO.

CASH IS OUR MOTTO.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK RETURNS.

We are selling goods cheaper than any other first-class establishment in the North-West. An examination of the goods is sufficient evidence to prove this assertion. Our stock is composed of staple articles required in this country.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

If prices not satisfactory, no offence if purchases not made.

A. MACDONALD & CO.

CHEAP CASH STORE.

BROWN & CURRY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Beg to inform the public that their long expected freight has arrived at last, and that they have now on hand the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

That has ever been brought into the North West,

WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

Although the rate of freight is high we pay no more than others, and as we have

NO MIDDLE MEN TO CONTEND WITH

As others have, and as our goods are all bought direct from the importers or manufacturers, and

SELECTED FROM THE BEST QUALITIES

We are able to offer

BETTER AND CHEAPER GOODS THAN ANY OTHER FIRM IN EDMONTON.

We respectfully ask everyone to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

BROWN & CURRY.